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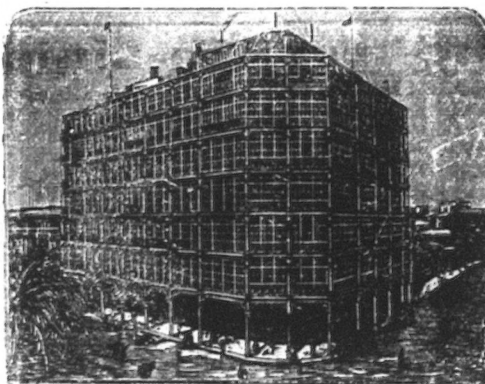
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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA Kom-el-Nahara Observatory.					
Direction of wind	N.	...
Force of Anemometer	...	...	...	24	...
State of Sea	...	...	...	Slight	...
Barometer corrected	...	...	...	754.3	...
Evaporation	...	...	...	5	...
State of Clouds	...	...	...	Clear	...
During	Max. Temp. in the shade	...	...	39	...
24 hours	Min. do.	...	...	23	...
ending 8 a.m.	Humidity of the air	...	...	75	...
	Heat of the sun	...	...	50	...
	Moon rises	8.15 p.m.	...	...	...
	sets	6.55 a.m.	...	...	...
OTHER STATIONS. OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT. For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.					
Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said.....	33	25	Merowe.....	—	—
Suez.....	36	23	Atbara.....	33	25
Helouan.....	35	24	Suakin.....	—	—
Ghizeh.....	37	21	Khartoum.....	35	24
Assiout.....	37	22	Wad Medani.....	35	23
Aswan.....	41	30	Duina.....	31	24
Wady Halfa.....	44	27			

The Egyptian Gazette

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on the 5th inst., the wife of Dr. Chorlian, of
a son.

The Egyptian Gazette

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MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1906.

TRIPOLI, FRANCE, AND THE SULTAN

Tripoli is so near Egypt that any attempts
of the Sultan to increase his power there is of
considerable interest to us. With regard to
the question of the oasis of Djanez, whether
the Turkish Government has despatched Cap-
tain Abdul Kader with fifty men, the Porte
declares that the territory is Turkish, being a
portion of the vilayet of Tripoli, and that a
holy flag is preserved at Djanez, whose in-
habitants pay taxes to the Turkish authorities.
The French Embassy at Constantinople
presented a Note last week declaring that
Djanet was recognised as French territory by
the Anglo-French agreement, and warning the
Porte of the dangerous consequences of main-
taining troops there. To this Note, according
to Renter's telegram of Saturday, the Porte
has replied maintaining her claim to Djanez
as an integral portion of the vilayet of Tripoli
Djanet is due west of Aswan.
The French have a great problem before
them in their vast land-locked Empire in the
centre of Africa. With remarkable energy and
success they have gradually brought most of
the provinces in their sphere of action under
control, but the vital question of how to utilize
them after the conquest is one which must
cause considerable anxiety for a long time to
come. Owing to difficulties of access they are
likely to be as valuable as colonies in the moon.
Tripoli is still, and is likely to remain for some
time, the best route to the new French empire.
The greatest problem which France has to face
is the finding of means of communication and
an outlet for possible trade. Sokoto, Bornu,
and Bagirmi are in a fair way towards being
settled, but Wadai remains to be conquered.
Which ever way they turn Frenchmen are faced
with thousands of miles of semi-desert, dotted
only with occasional oases and almost im-
possible caravan routes through the belt of
the Great Sahara. For a century Tripoli has
been the best and most practical opening for
trade with the centre of Africa, for the
methods of communicating through Algiers
and Tunis present apparently insurmountable
difficulties. The caravan routes from Tripoli
are practicable, and with very little trouble
could be improved. The Turks have never
attempted to exercise an active power in
Central Africa, confining themselves within
their most southern boundary of Fezzan; but
geographically and through the complete
monopoly of trading relations, the *hinterlands*
of Tripoli, including Bornu, Bagirmi, and
Wadai, certainly fall to the Sultan. These
rights were, of course, ignored by both Great
Britain and France when the Convention of
1899 was signed, and the protests of the
Sultan of Turkey went unheeded.
Furthermore, the scheme of capturing the
trade of Central Africa and diverting it from
the Tripoli route to Tunis has been another
of France's ambitions, for the caravans pass
temptingly close to the Tunisian frontier via
Ghadames and Ghat on their way to Bornu
and the Western Sudan. It is almost certain
that a few years ago the French intended to
take in Ghadames, which is a wealthy centre
of Arab caravan traders and so near the fron-
tier as easily to be made a matter of dispute.
For no reason which could be justified by
the military necessity of pacifying Tunis, the
French very quietly established a strong mili-
tary base at the extreme south of Tunis in
Gabes, this town being selected because it
possesses excellent water, a rarity in this dry
country. Large barracks and hospitals were
built and vast stores collected, all being very
unostentatiously brought with the troops by
the regular steamers from Marseilles. No
doubt whatever was felt in Tripoli about the
intention of the French to seize some portion
of it at least, and the Italians themselves
were extremely nervous and anxious. They
went to the length of picking a quarrel with
the Governor of Benghazi as though to look
for compensation in that direction.
Meanwhile the Sultan became seriously alarm-
ed. With astonishing celerity he despatched
steamer after steamer to Tripoli with men and
stores, and it was computed by the Consular
authorities there that in a very few months
at least 30,000 Turkish soldiers had been
landed and for the most part immediately
hurried off to the Tunisian frontier. New
forts were built, the old ones were repaired,
and the harbour of Tripoli was protected by
torpedoes. For some months the Turkish and
French troops faced each other at the frontier,
and many little incidents occurred which could
easily have been made the cause of a quarrel;
but the astute diplomacy of the then Governor-
General, Rassim Pasha, warded off a conflict.
For months the position was extremely strained.
Measures were being taken in the town of
Tripoli itself with a view to protecting the
Christians against the rising anger of the
Moslem population. But the Turkish posi-
tion was too strong. The French could not
muster more than 10,000 troops to meet the
30,000 Turks, who were by no means the unde-
isciplined horde the French had had to deal
with under the Bay of Tunis. France was
evidently not prepared or inclined to under-
take an expedition on a large scale; and a
joint commission was appointed to deli-
mitate the frontiers, and the incident ended.
The camp at Gabes was declared unhealthy,
and the French troops were gradually with-
drawn. Evidence of this abortive scheme is
still to be seen in the empty barracks at Gabes.
But the ambition to capture the trade with
Central Africa still lingers, and many studies
were made from Gabes with a view to diverting
the trade from Tripoli. One of these schemes
ended in the fatal termination of the career of
the somewhat fanatical Marquis de Morès, who,
while attempting to penetrate into the interior
from Gabes, was murdered only a few days'
march inland by the tribe of the Chaamba. It
is evident that the French will be obliged to
establish some means of communication with
the Mediterranean coast if they are to benefit
by their Central African colonies, through
Benghazi from Wadai and through Tunis, fail-
ing Tripoli, from Bornu and the Western
Sudan. What there may be in the unpub-
lished part of the Franco-Italian agreement, or
what understanding may have been arrived at
regarding the future working of the caravan
trade with Italy, we do not yet know; in any
case neither country has an enviable task
before it. And judging from the news in the
telegram the Sultan has taken up a firm stand
against all such pretensions.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Hashish Seizure.

On the 23th ult., the Coast Guards confiscated 183 kilos of hashish at Um el-Rish, near I-smailia.

Sudan Crops.

The crops are reported to be benefiting greatly by the rains which fell lately at Wad-Medani and Khartoum.

Business Announcements.

Dr. Arbeely, surgeon dentist, has just returned to Cairo and is ready for business from to-day (Monday), 6th inst.

Brigandage.

The enquiry into the case of brigandage at Burri having been concluded, the trial will come before the local magistrate.

Pharmacy Regulations.

The "Journal Officiel" publishes a list of persons who have been condemned by the Tribunals for breaches of the Pharmacy Regulations.

Mould at Solbeis.

The Ministry of the Interior has given permission for the mould of Sheikh Mohamed Aloun to be held at Solbeis from the 2nd to 9th inst.

A Strange Rumour.

It is rumoured that Mustapha Pasha Kamel has become a German subject. We have been unable, however, to obtain any confirmation of this news.

Khartoum Bridge.

The construction of Khartoum Bridge has been postponed indefinitely for financial reasons. This bridge is to join the two portions of the city.

Anglo-Belgian Co. of Egypt.

The Committee of the London Stock Exchange has fixed Aug. 9 as a special settling day in Anglo-Belgian Company of Egypt Ltd.—70,000 shares of £5 each, fully paid, Nos. 1 to 70,000.

Drowning Fatalities.

The body of the Frenchman who was drowned last week in the Nile off Kas-el-Nil has not yet been recovered. That of a native who perished at El Ramla has been found, and has since been buried.

Loss Majesta.

The policeman who tore up a copy of the "Egyptian Gazette" at Tanta station and assaulted Abd-el-Radi, the vendor of our newspaper there, has been sentenced by the Native Court at Tanta to a fine and the costs of the case, the total amounting to £10.

The Brindisi Mail.

The landlip-disaster which for a time closed the Cenio national highway and railway, has been remedied, and the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean Railway is again running through trains to Italy. Last week's Brindisi mail, however, had to go via the Simplon route to London.

Alhambra Theatre.

This evening, Sig. Novelli's company will present Brien's new 3-act comedy *Gli Avariati* (Les Avariés), which, according to the author's description, is "a severe study of the consequences of the indiscretions of youth," etc. The comedy has met with considerable success in France.

San Stefano Casino.

The fête organised yesterday in aid of the Russian refugees in Egypt was an immense success, the casino being thronged with people all day and the arrangements being carried out to the satisfaction of all. The winning numbers in the lottery were as follows:—5,178; 10,204; 8,153; 8,985; 6,307; 877; 19,569.

Sea Weed.

After a northerly wind the shores of Alexandria are strewn with masses of sea-weed which, thrown up by the waves, form into hummocks along the beach, to the great annoyance of bathers and trippers. Could not this weed be removed, and made use of in much the same way as the Japanese do? asks a correspondent. Either as manure, or as stuffing for mattresses, the weed might be adapted to the service of rather than annoyance of a suffering community. In Japan the seaweed crop yields an annual revenue of £100,000.

New Employment Registry.

The British Chamber of Commerce gives notice that it has commenced an employment registry, which may be consulted by members requiring clerical or other assistance. Applications will be received, free of charge, from clerks and others wishing to obtain posts in Egypt. Address, Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, Alexandria. [Adv.]

THE KHEWIVE.

ARRIVAL AT KISSINGEN.

A Reuter's telegram to-day states that H.H. the Khedive has arrived at Kissingen, in Bavaria.

THE DENISHWAI AFFAIR.

It is announced that three of the seven participants in the Denishwai outrage who disappeared were recently captured by the police, and that the authorities are in communication in regard to their trial.

It is stated that in consequence of the prompt justice executed in the Denishwai case there is quite a movement among well-to-do natives to become subjects of foreign Powers!

FANATICAL OUTBREAK.

A Santa correspondent writes that a demonstration against the Christians was made last week at the village of Sennoures, Fayoum, by mobs of Moslems, who paraded the streets, brandishing daggers, and with the cry of "Kill or convert" raided the Greek and Coptic shops, and maltreated the shopkeepers. The police intervened in time to check the development of the outbreak, and an enquiry is proceeding.

This riot may probably have been due to the conversion of a sheikh to Coptic Christianity.

"Al Mokattam" learns that a few days ago some low-class Moslems of Akhmim, in Upper Egypt, attacked a Coptic funeral in that town and threw stones at the mourners. The aggressors were arrested by the markaz authorities, who have opened an inquiry into the circumstances of the case.

EGYPTIAN ARMY.

El Miralai R. C. R. Owen Bey, having completed his term of service with the Egyptian Army, has been struck off the strength. El Bimbashi A. C. Jeffcoat, D.S.O., of the 10th Sudanese, has similarly been struck off the strength of the Egyptian Army.

His Highness the Khedive has been most graciously pleased to approve of the promotions of temporary Kaimakams S. K. Flint Bey and C. McKay Bey, respectively assistant director of stores and assistant director of Customs in the Sudan Government, to the full rank of Kaimakam.

El Bimbashi F. W. Woodward, D.S.O., has been transferred from his service in the Upper Nile District to the 10th Sudanese Battalion. Lieutenant H. F. O. Thwaites, Royal Engineers, who recently arrived in Egypt, has been taken on the strength of the Egyptian Army with the rank of Bimbashi. He is posted to the Department of Works.

Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned officials as follows:—El Miralai Mahmoud Bey Taoufik, director of the Military School, until September 23; El Miralai Bond Bey, D.S.O., director of steamers and boats, until October 9; El Kaimakam Commins Bey, M.B., Medical Corps, until October 10; El Bimbashi Bethall, Artillery, until September 26; El Bimbashi Wise, Camel Corps, until September 26; El Bimbashi Rome, Cavalry, until September 30; El Bimbashi Edgeworth, assistant director of works, until the 10th inst.

El Miralai Hawker Bey, Governor of the Red Sea province, resumed his functions on the 1st inst.

El Bimbashi Johnson, assistant director of stores, has been granted extension of leave until the 28th inst.

RECRUITING REGULATIONS.

The following grievance has been brought to our notice. It appears to be justifiable. The regulations providing exemption from military service are very hard on the candidates attending the secondary schools. The regulations provide the exemption of the students attending Al Azhar even for three years whereas a pupil who has completed his primary course of study in four years and joined the secondary schools does not enjoy the same privilege, although he ought to be similarly privileged.

UNION FONCIERE D'EGYPTE.

This company has recently made some very profitable sales of land. 139 feddans at Dar el-Bakar were sold for L.E. 10,000, which were originally purchased at a rate of L.E. 35 per feddan. The company has also lately purchased 400 feddans at L.E. 45 per feddan, which are worth at least L.E. 60 in their present state.

THE SUCRERIES.

The Railway Administration is drawing up a special tariff for the transport of goods belonging to the Société des Sucreries et Raffineries d'Egypte, as per the clauses of the contract of cession to the Administration of the railways owned by the company.

THE PLAGUE.

Yesterday's plague bulletin records a fresh case at Suez. To-day, a fatal case is reported at Alexandria, the victim being a native boy living in the Labbane quarter.

THE EGYPTIAN PRESS.

MR FINDLAY'S CHARGES.

The charges of bribery brought by Mr. Mansfield de C. Findlay in his telegram to Sir E. Grey against the section of the European and vernacular press which did not hold the same views as the British Agency in regard to the Denishwai affair, are thus commented on by "Al Moayad":—

The British Diplomatic Agency appears to have gone into the Denishwai affair with definite political ends in view. One was to stop Parliament having any voice in Egyptian affairs, and the other was to suppress the liberty of the Egyptian press. What could the British Agency answer if it were asked to prove that the newspapers' articles showed that they had received a large sum of money as a subsidy? Has not the British Agency excited the Egyptian Press by the hue and cry it raised and by charging the whole country with fanaticism for which the Press is held responsible? How can the papers receive bribes for simply defending themselves? Who is it who laid out this money? Possibly our contemporary, the "Egyptian Gazette," would agree with us if we opine that the recent changes in the plans and policy of England in Egypt have been due to the standpoint which the local Press took up in the Denishwai affair. These opinions of the Press were regarded by Mr. Findlay as severe strictures on the British Administration in Egypt. If our contemporary refuses to accept this view, and Mr. Findlay remains unconvinced of the true facts as indicated by "Al Moayad," then we, in our position as a national representative newspaper, will prove the falseness of the charges of the British Chargé d'Affaires and will boldly declare that if anyone makes any insinuations of bribery against "Al Moayad" let him prove it; otherwise, however high be his position, his insinuation must be considered as a falsehood.

"Al Hoda" remarks apropos of Mr. Findlay's charges, that this is part of the English policy, to attempt to throw discredit on the native Press and thereby to remove the effects which the outcry these papers made over the Denishwai affair had in London.

NOTES FROM SUAKIN.

HEAVY RAINS AND WASH-OUTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Suakin, August 1. Heavy rains have fallen on the Suakin-Athara line and wash-outs have taken place in several places. The line has been broken since the 27th inst., and no trains are leaving just now either ways, all traffic being stopped for the present. It is hoped the lines will be repaired to-morrow. Bimbashi Lord, R.E., is superintending 'he wash-outs from Gebel. The line was also interrupted for two days between Suakin and Port Sudan, but is in working order again.

The British steamer Wensleydale arrived from England on the 27th inst. with a special cargo for the Sudan Railways, including 110 steel bridges and culverts for the Port Sudan line.

PURIFICATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

The crusade which Miralai Hopkinson Bey and the Alexandria City Police are waging against immorality in Alexandria is being seconded by the Consulates. The eleven women who were arrested in the city last week, on the charge of leading an indecorous life, have been summoned before their Consuls, who warned them against going for walks in the neighbourhood of Mohamed Aly-square in the evening. If they are again observed nocturnally perambulating they will be sent home to their native lands. All the women undertook to comply with the wishes of the police.

Two women, who are believed not to be respectable, were arrested last night in company with a European man as they were promenading in the streets, and despatched to the Italian Consulate.

CAIRO POLICE.

With reference to a report published in the "Egyptian Gazette" of the 27th ultimo headed "Ogr Berbereen," it appears that the facts of the case are as follows:—

Policemen No. 1131, who was on beat duty at Clot Beystreet, seeing a disturbance at Atter E-Suk, went to the spot to see what the matter was. He found an Italian named Giovanni Prola and a native coffee-shop keeper quarrelling, and a knife in the former's hand. He called gaffir No. 7, and both took the Italian and native to the caracol, where a verbal was drawn up against them for brawling.

The chief points elicited by the evidence are:—(1) That the policeman was not present when the affair began (according to the Italian and his witnesses, they never saw him at all); (2) The Italian is not more than 40 years of age, and is not the proprietor of the land, which belongs to a Copt who looks after it for his mother; (3) There is no evidence of the gaffir striking the Italian; (4) There were no Berbereen present, or at the most there was only one; (5) The "Frenchman" who interfered is known by sight only and is believed to have been a Greek.

The orderly officer who drew up the procès verbal made a note in same to the effect that the European said to have been attacked was slightly drunk.

THE SOHAG TRAGEDY.

HOW MR HORTOB MET HIS DEATH.

Last Friday we published a telegram from a Sohag correspondent reporting the death of Mr. George Hortob, an inspector of the Sleeping Car Company, whose head was cut off while the train on which he was travelling was passing under Kanafi Bridge. From inquiries which we have made, and from the inquest which was held on Saturday morning at the German Hospital by Mr. A. D. Alban, we have elicited the facts connected with the terrible death, which are as follows:—

On Thursday, Mr. Hortob left Luxor by the 5.30 p.m. train in charge of the sleeping and restaurant cars. There being but few passengers, the deceased, after dinner, went to the roof of the car, where he sat for some time by himself. It appears that he was accustomed to travel in this way. Somewhat later he invited Gustave Frohman, maître d'hôtel, to join him on the roof, remarking that to travel in such a position was most pleasant. Deceased was joined by Frohman, who sat on the top step of the ladder, the former being upon the roof of the sleeping car facing the engine. After remaining there some time Frohman complained of the heat, which, he said, blinded him, and went back to the dining-car to get the dust out of his eyes.

On returning to join deceased he found that he had changed from the sleeping to the dining car and was sitting with his back to the engine. Mr. Hortob and Frohman then sat side by side, and on reaching Kanafi Bridge the latter felt something strike his left ear. He bent his head and next saw Mr. Hortob tumbling down head over heels.

Frohman descended to inform the conductor of the sleeping car, and on arriving at Sohag, which is only two kilometres distant from the scene of the accident, they returned on a pilot engine and found that the greater part of Hortob's head was severed from his body, which was removed to the Sohag hospital, where the procès-verbal was drawn up.

On the following day the body was removed to Cairo, where the inquest was held on Saturday at the German Hospital. The body was identified by Mr. Garrick, a friend of the deceased, and Mr. Chaker, chief controller of the company, and permission for burial was given, though the inquest was adjourned until Monday in order to take the evidence of Frohman. The body was interred the same morning.

Mr. Hortob leaves a widow, who, we regret to say, will be left in very needy circumstances on account of the terrible death of her husband. We would, therefore, give prominence to the fact that the company are asking for donations in aid of Mrs. Hortob under these distressing circumstances. Both deceased and his widow are of English nationality, and we hope that the necessary support will be promptly forthcoming. Donations should be addressed to the Cairo office of the Sleeping Car Company, at the station.

THE SULTAN.

AMERICAN OPINION.

The "New York Evening Mail" remarks:—Lately our ministry to Brazil was raised to the grade of an embassy, as a compliment to that country. We maintain an ambassador to Mexico for much the same reason. Partly this, and partly in order that our representative may not be outranked in either of those American countries by the diplomatic agent of any foreign power.

But it is not as a compliment that we have made our minister to Turkey an ambassador. Of course it passes as a distinguished honour, but the motive is really quite the reverse.

Every six months or so, the Ottoman Sultan has to be bullied about something. Force is the only international argument that he appreciates. Pressure has to be applied to him by the representative of the country that has business with him, and it is most successfully applied by the agent who has the right to walk into the Sultan's presence. Ambassadors possess this right; ministers and envoys have the privilege only by the sovereign's invitation or permission.

Mr. Leishman, our representative at the Sublime Porte, is a good Sultan-bulldozer, but he has laboured under the disadvantage of being a mere minister. Congress has made him an ambassador. Now he will be a better bulldozer than ever, for he can walk into the Sultan's private office and say, "See here, your sublime and ineffable imperial majesty, it is up to you to do this and so."

Naturally the Sultan does not appreciate the honour done him in making our minister an ambassador. But if we correctly apprehend the character of Mr. Leishman, he will make an early call upon Abdul Hamid just the same, and will gently but firmly convince him that no other course is open to him. When Uncle Sam decides to honour a Sultan somewhere, that Sultan may as well make up his mind to be honoured.

EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO.

NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, LIFT.
Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and Government Officials.

Hamburg & Anglo-American NILE COMPANY.

River Transport of Goods between Alexandria and Cairo.
THREE SAILINGS A-WEEK.
Agents at Alexandria
ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LTD.

MUSTAPHA PASHA KAMEL.

HIS VISIT TO LONDON.

EXTRAORDINARY SECRECY.

A most strange secrecy appears to have been kept in regard to Mustapha Pasha Kamel's lunch at the Carlton Hotel. The "Daily Express," for instance, remarks:—

In the course of the four-and-twenty hours which ended at midnight yesterday, and at a hotel or other public resort within a hundred miles of Charing Cross, there was held a meeting, conversation, or dinner, at which a number of gentlemen, most of whose names we are totally unable to give, met that eminent person Kamel Pasha. We regret being compelled to put this absorbing item of news before our readers in such a form, as we are conscious that the report lacks precision, but such extraordinary precautions seem to have been taken to ensure secrecy that we cannot do otherwise. It is true an "official" report of the proceedings was issued—but then it is only an "official" report. As it happens, however, the secrecy of the proceedings does not render them less interesting, or, if we may say so, less significant. Yet we are puzzled to account for it. What possible reason can our Little Englander friends have for maintaining secrecy? It cannot be that they are ashamed of their views, for, as we are aware, they glory in demonstrating to the world how often and how utterly their native country is in the wrong.

We can only suppose that, out of compliment to Kamel Pasha, it was arranged to give the proceedings as much of the air of a little conspiracy as possible. We do not imagine that dreadful things passed at the meeting. It is highly improbable that the guests circulated a cup of blood, after the manner libellously imputed to that pre-Cæsarian Cæsar, Catiline, and it is even questionable if the green flag was elevated above the Union Jack amid thunderous cheers for Mahomet. What is more likely is that the missioner of New Egypt was bathed in a congenial atmosphere of "hot air," and that, like the noble animal whose name he bears, the personage of the evening comported himself with much droll dignity. The Kamel of Nationalism has set out on a protracted journey. His ways may be devious, and his goal obscure, but his time cannot be considered to be wholly wasted if he succeeded yesterday in pawing some sand into the eyes of a small section of the British public. Let us hope that his futile efforts will give him his namesake's proverbial "hump."

The following is the text of the speech of Mr. John M. Robertson, M. P. for Tyneside, on the occasion of the historic lunch:—

Monsieur le Pacha, Parlant au nom de mes collègues et compatriotes, je vous assure de l'intérêt sympathique avec lequel nous avons entendu votre discours. Nous cherchons avant tout à nous informer des conditions et des choses de votre pays et nous voulons, pour cela, entendre les deux côtés.

Nous espérons que vos compatriotes parleront toujours franchement pour nous dire leurs idées et leurs plaintes. Notre idéal est seulement de faire le bien de l'Egypte en contrôlant tant que nous avons l'influence, l'Administration générale pendant que nous sommes là. A notre avis, le contrôle anglais a beaucoup fait pour les finances égyptiennes. Nous voulons faire la même pour la vie sociale, pour l'éducation, pour l'administration et pour la justice.

Il ne faut pas que l'Angleterre reste là pour elle-même.

Quant à l'affaire de Denchawai, vous savez bien avec quelle inquiétude on en a reçu les nouvelles ici. Sur cette question, nous ne pouvons plus rien dire maintenant, tant que nous n'avons pas la les rapports officiels. Mais je puis vous assurer de la sympathie active et sincère d'une grande partie du peuple anglais.

Nous comprenons bien vos aspirations et nous espérons toujours qu'avec prudence et délibération, on verra un jour s'accomplir l'idéal des Anglais et des Egyptiens: "l'indépendance garantie de l'Egypte."

THE AGITATION IN EGYPT.

The Parisian newspapers publish the following news:—

"Le Journal Miro" signale plusieurs incidents survenus dans la Haute-Egypte entre musulmans et chrétiens. A Sennoures, les musulmans ont fait une démonstration dans les rues contre les chrétiens qu'ils ont frappés et dont ils ont ravagé les magasins. Les coupables arrêtés ont été relâchés. On croit que la police, composée de musulmans, fait cause commune avec les agitateurs. De graves désordres sont en perspective."

A Cairo contre remarks:—La nouvelle ci-dessus indique qu'en Europe l'on exploite habilement, on exagère, les bruits d'agitation et de complication qui ont en cours ici. Nous avons dit et redit que de toutes ces fausses guerrières il en fallait prendre et laisser: en prendre un peu et en laisser beaucoup.

Cet échantillon de réclame à rebours que l'on vient de lire, donne clairement à entendre que nous sommes au début d'une campagne intéressée qui aura pour résultat, si l'on n'y prend garde, de dégarner très sensiblement nos hôtels, l'hiver prochain. "Si l'Egypte est si troublée, allons ailleurs," diront nos visiteurs ordinaires. Et ce seront les autres villes de saison qui profiteront de l'absence.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

H. E. Foad Pasha, Minister of Justice, is expected to arrive here to-morrow on his return from Europe.

Crookshank Pasha and family have left London for Vittel, in the Vosges district, for the usual water cure.

Miralai Stanton Bey, Moudir of Khartoum, has returned from leave and has resumed his occupations.

The Porte has accorded the exequatur to M. Charles Nicolle, a Swiss subject, lately appointed Danish Consul in Egypt.

Mr. R. Draper, who has been appointed assistant controller of ports and lights at Port Sudan, has arrived in Cairo, and is staying at Sheppard's Hotel. He will leave for Port Sudan via Suez to-morrow.

It is said that Mohamed Bey Tewfik, Sub-Moudir of Ghizah, will shortly be retired on pension.

Captain C. F. Wilkins, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, and Captain S. G. Roe, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, have been granted leave of absence for two months.

Mr. J. H. Grieve, provisionally attached to the Sudan Irrigation Service, has been granted three months' leave of absence, to date from July 1.

Mr. Schafer, managing director of the Shannon, Ltd., has arrived in Cairo, and is staying at the Continental Hotel.

Mr. W. F. Sarjeant, the popular assistant manager of the Khedivial Mail Line, returned to Alexandria from leave to-day by the Austrian steamer.

Mr. E. H. Gandy, of Clifford's Inn, London, who has been assistant to Mr. Robert Williams for the last two years in London, has just qualified for his diploma as an architect and A.R.I.B.A. at the Royal Institute of British Architects, and has now joined Mr. Williams as assistant in his growing practice in Egypt. This is some compensation to Mr. Williams, who has just lost for a while one of the most apt and hard-working of pupils in the person of his young friend, Mr. John Usse, who has had to leave for France for his military training.

Dr. P. Orom, physician of the 2nd class in Port Said Hospital, has retired for reasons of health.

M. Othello Dilogo has been appointed chemist of the 3rd class, in Kas-el-Aini Hospital.

The names of two Cairenes, M.M. E. Dombros and J. Gerard, are included in the list of commercial advisers published recently in the French "Journal Officiel."

PASSENGER LISTS.

ARRIVALS.

Per S.S. Cleopatra arrived this morning from Trieste.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Vandam, Mr. Herzog, Mr. Pasmazoglou, Mr. Tilche, Mrs. Vivante, Werner, Mr. Sarjeant, Mr. Bards, Mr. Karam, Mr. W. Geiger, Mr. W. Schwabe, Mr. A. Catsaras, Miss Catsaras.

DEPARTURES.

Per S.S. Semiramis of the Austrian Lloyd sailed on Saturday for Brindisi and Trieste:—

Mr. Ab. Fahmy Kalil, Mr. Abdel Rahman Az'z, Mr. le Dr. Artom, Mr. Bondi, Mme Ben-cini, Mme Bratos, Mr. et Mme Cambas, 2 fils et 2 enfants, Mr. et Mme H. Chasseaud, Mr. et Mme E. Cattani, Mr. et Mme Cattani, Col. et Mme Duckett, Mr. et Mme Drossos, gouv. et 2 enfants, Mr. David Edrei, Mr. Francis Bey Gabriel, Mme Foulds, Mr. Foulds, Mr. Aug. Gerbel, Mr. J. Hermann, Mr. et Mme Ha 12 bruch, Mr. Ibrahim Bey Rajo et com., Mr. Lucchesi et fam., Mr. M. H. Looghlis, Mr. Lang, Mr. Mustapha Mob. Nabs, Mr. Lam-perti, Mr. et Mme Murdoch gouv. et 2 enfants, Mme Matoli et fils, Mr. R. Miraschi, Mr. et Mme Protopapas, Mr. de Pitner, Mr. Valensin, Mme A. Verganti, Mr. Zervudachi, Mr. Zembrusky, Mr. G. Zibilib, Mr. Bohringer, Mr. G. Colpatiedjan, Mr. E. G. de la Chère, Mr. Mr. E. Crossery, Mr. Della Torre et famille Mme M. Gotti, Mr. L. Gotti, Mr. Heidemann, Mr. Kemper, Mr. S. Musarrelli et frère, Mme C. Maccari, Mme A. Manera, Mme R. Simonetti, Mme Schiana et fils, Mme M. Sardia, Mme L. Tragler, Mr. Thierard.

MILITARY TAILORS.

EGYPTIAN ARMY OUTFITS A SPECIALITY.

RIDING BREECHES.

F. Phillips & Co.

LADIES' TAILORS.

(HIGH CLASS WORK ONLY).

CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS.

Every Night
On the Verandah of the
WINDSOR HOTEL,
ALEXANDRIA.
FROM 8 TO 12 P.M.
5 O'clock Tea Served on Verandah.

CARLTON HOTEL.

BULKLEY (near Alexandria).
Half way to San Stefano.

RAMLEY'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL.
PATRONISED BY THE ELITE.

Full Pension 7/6 a day. Visitors from Cairo
allied at Mid-Cabier station.

24-11-06 C. AQUILINA, Proprietor.

EGYPTIAN DELTA LAND AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LTD.

The following is the report of the directors to be presented to the shareholders at the ordinary general meeting to be held on Thursday, 16th inst.:-

LAND PURCHASES.—At the close of the period ended 30th September, 1905, the area of lands purchased aggregated 479,275 feddans, at a total cost of £127,950, in addition to a one sixth interest in valuable property in the Province of Gharbiyah comprising 1,577 feddans. The principal properties are in the neighbourhood of Cairo, Tantah, Behra, and other important towns and villages. During the half-year under review, a further 30,178 feddans of land have been purchased at a total cost of £4,390 12s. 3d. Also an interest in other properties, consisting of land, building, &c., at a cost of £164,102 11s. 3d. The total amount of purchases made by the company at 31st March 1906, was £305,990 9s. 7d., on which deferred payments amounting to £104,695 7s. 7d. still had to be met. The whole of the purchases made are shown in the balance sheet at cost price plus interest on deferred payments.

DEVELOPMENT AND SALES.—The development of our properties has been steadily pushed forward and at the end of March, 1906, the first of the company's land sales was held, the results, after allowing for cost of drainage, roads, &c., being in the opinion of the directors most satisfactory. As these sales were held at and after the close of the half year, and only small amounts on deposit had at that date been received, the results do not appear in the accounts presented.

WORKING EXPENSES.—The working expenses have been kept at the lowest possible minimum, pending results of sales of lands. The total, including directors' fees, secretary, clerkage, and rent of offices—London and Egypt—amounts to only £87 8s. 8d.

REVENUE, derived from interest on cash deposits, rents and sales of crops, &c., amounted to £4,211 18s. 6d., which, after allowing for working and administrative expenses, left a balance of 3,324 9s. 10d. From this was deducted the loss as shown at 30th September 1905, viz., £779 5s. 0d., leaving a nett balance of £2,545 4s. 10d. to be carried forward. As has been stated, the proceeds of land sales, held at and since the end of March, have not been taken into consideration, but will appear in the next accounts issued.

GENERAL.—The directors are satisfied that the land purchases which have been made are sound, and steps are being taken to re-open the sales of the property at the end of this year when the slack season in Egypt is over. These sales, it is anticipated, will show considerable profits.

VACANCY ON THE BOARD.—The directors regret to have to record the loss by death of their colleague Sir Elwin Palmer, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., one of the original directors of this company. Mr. J. W. Williamson has been appointed in his place.

DIRECTORS.—Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.S.I., &c., and Baron J. de Menasse retire by rotation, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.—The proprietors will be asked to elect auditors for the ensuing year. The firm of Messrs. Frank Davies, Meredith & Co. having divided, the Directors recommend that Messrs. Meredith & Co., who are eligible, and have offered themselves for election, shall be appointed.

The following is the profit and loss account from 30th September, 1905, to 31st March, 1906.

Mar. 31, 1906.				
Dr.		£	s.	d.
To London expenditure, viz.:-				
Directors' Fees and Expenses	141	13	4	
Salaries of Secretary and Staff, and Rent of Offices	150	10	0	
Printing and Stationery	17	4	8	
Cables, Telegrams and Postages	19	7	2	
General Expenses	30	12	3	
Difference in Exchange	83	6	6	
Auditors' Charges	7	17	6	
				450 11 2
Mar. 31, 1906.				
Egyptian Expenditure, viz.:-				
Directors' Fees and Expenses	45	16	7	
Rent of Office	5	0	0	
Working Expenses	274	15	1	
Printing and Stationery	2	9	6	
General Expenses	57	10	8	
Law Charges and Expenses	51	5	8	
				436 17 6
Balance, Net Profit carried to				

Balance Sheet	...	...	...	3,324	9	10
				£4,211	18	6
Mar. 31, 1906.						
Dr.				£	s.	d.
By Rents and Sales of Crops	...			1,359	2	4
Interest	...	...	...	2,752	17	2
Carting Agency	...	...	...	90	19	6
Transfer Fees	...	...	...	8	19	6
				£4,211	18	6

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS.

Ship	From	Arrived	Agent
Trewyn, Brit. s.	Capt. Gorley, Cardiff, Barber and Son.	Aug. 4.	
Mersarion, Brit. s.	Capt. Stewart, London.	Aug. 5.	
Chiverston, Brit. s.	Capt. Dwyer, Port Talbot, Nimmim.	Aug. 5.	
Lorenzo, Brit. s.	Capt. Pitten, Hull, Barker & Co.	Aug. 5.	
Alba M., Ital. s.	Capt. Cacace, Napoli, Luxardo.	Aug. 5.	
Perseo, Ital. s.	Capt. Genoa and Messina, Florio Rubattino.	Aug. 5.	
Bev, Brit. s.	Capt. Wright, Cyprus and Port Said, Moss & Co.	Aug. 6.	
Cleopatra, Aust. s.	Capt. Ivellich, Trieste and Brindisi, Austrian Lloyd.	Aug. 6.	
Castellio, Ital. s.	Capt. Rapeti, Genoa and Catania, Glaser.	Aug. 6.	
Marasili, Greek s.	Capt. Damparis, Trebizonda and Pinesu, Cavafakis.	Aug. 6.	
Durango, Span. s.	Capt. Garay, Hudikswall and Madeira, Barber & Son.	Aug. 6.	
Annie, Brit. s.	Capt. Mac Vie, Blyth.	Aug. 6.	

DEPARTURES.

August 3.

Lorle, Brit. s.	Capt. Eggbert, Kertoh, in ballast	
Sobraon, Brit. s.	Capt. Gray, Epataria, in ballast.	
Princess Eugenie, Rus. s.	Capt. Brilleff, Pireas and Odessa.	
Kosseir, Brit. s.	Capt. Winter, Syria.	
Magda, Greek s.	Capt. Papalas, Constantinople.	
Semiramis, Aust. s.	Capt. Martinolich, Brindisi and Trieste.	
Athene, Greek s.	Capt. Catramatos, Crete.	
Creole Prince, Brit. s.	Capt. Noonan, Syria.	
Vassilefs Giorgio, Greek s.	Capt. Cambanis, Odessa, in ballast.	
Fort, French s.	Capt. Rival, Tanger and Marseilles.	
Fancy Lodge, Brit. s.	Capt. Hoy, Smyrna, in ballast.	
Consiglio, Ital. s.	Capt. Baroni, Genoa.	
Carib Prince, Brit. s.	Capt. Kirkwood, Syria, with part of previous cargo.	
Margit Græle, Brit. s.	Capt. Anletton, Galatz, in ballast.	
Sambre, Belg. s.	Capt. Tornkwist, Antwerp.	

August 5.

For ODESSA, by the S.S. Reine Olga, sailed on the 24th July:	
W. Getty & Co., 25 bales cotton	
Various, 1,100 bags rice, 58 empty casks, 4 packages sundries	

For MARSEILLES, by the S.S. Niger, sailed on the 27th July:	
---	--

FOR MARSEILLES	
Vasdeki, 200 bags onions	
Soceries, 85 bags candi	
Salt & Soda, 200 bags natron	
Z. C. Zayan, 37 packages old copper	
Bonded Stores, 7 cases cigarettes, 9 cases furniture	
Ayoub, 12 bales skins	
Lagnonnie, 7 packages manufacture	
Dollinger, 810 bales paper	
Various, 62 packages sundries:	
Schmid & Co., 93 bales cotton	
R. & O. Lindemann, 45 " "	
Mohr & Fendler, 128 " "	
Choremi, Benachi & Co., 30 " "	
G. Franger & Co., 31 " "	
W. Getty & Co., 32 " "	
359 bales cotton	

FOR VARIOUS PORTS	
Soriven, 9 bales skins, 15 bales leather	

Various, 5 packages sundries	
------------------------------	--

For BRINDISI and TRIESTE, by the S.S. Habzburg, sailed on the 28th July:	
E. Mallison & Co., 124 bales cotton	
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., 31 " "	
Mohr & Fendler, 126 " "	
J. Planta & Co., 92 " "	
R. & O. Lindemann, 60 " "	
Peel & Co., 69 " "	
Choremi, Benachi & Co., 90 " "	
" " " " " " " "	
622 bales cotton	

Kyriazi Bros., 11 cases cigarettes	
A. Wiesendanger, 110 bales skins	
J. Ayoub & Co., 18 bales skins	
E. Almayas & Co., 219 empty casks	
M. A. Chafchak, 30 bags drugs	
A. Dreher, 350 empty casks	
E. Tourchondjian, 11 bales skins	
Deposito Birra di Graz, 1,210 empty casks	
Eredi Albertini, 777 empty casks	
P. Delacostina, 55 empty casks	
P. M. Stavia, 21 bales skins	
A. Frick, 4 barrels fresh fish	
Various, 15 packages sundries	
For HULL, by the S.S. Tycho, sailed on the 28th July:	
Behrend & Co., 1,28 tons cotton seed	
J. Goar & Son, 1,510 " "	
Anglo-Egypt. Bank Ltd, 750 " "	
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, 477 " "	
J. Abouchanab, 387 " "	
R. & O. Lindemann, 93 bales cotton	
Mohr & Fendler, 125 " "	
G. Franger & Co., 254 " "	
E. Mallison & Co., 150 " "	
J. Planta & Co., 50 " "	
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, 100 " "	
772 bales cotton	
J. & A. Abouchanab, 2,150 bags oil cake	
Behrend & Co., 500 bags sugar	
Khedivial Mail, 1 case cigarettes	

For SYRIA, by the S.S. Minieh, sailed on the 28th July:	
Various, 50 bales cotton, 65 bales skins, 1,551 bags rice, 10 bags henna, 25 bags Sudan beans, 35 bags coffee, 8 cases furniture, 5 cases cigarettes, 18 cases oil, 16 empty casks, 69 packages hassir, 281 packages tobacco, 857 packages sundries	
For ALGIERS and NANTES, by the S.S. Kypros, sailed on the 28th July:	
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, 9,175 tons cotton seed	
For CRETE, by the S.S. Byzantion, sailed on the 28th July:	
Various, 15 bales manufactures, 21 bales skins, 40 bales cotton thread, 501 bags rice, 261 empty casks, 25 bales empty bags, 7 packages sundries	
For SYRIA, by the S.S. Maria Teresa, sailed on the 30th July:	
Various, 148 cases beer, 8 packages sundries	
For MARSEILLES, by the S.S. Calvocoressi, sailed on the 30th July:	
Various, 70 bags black	
For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Elesi, sailed on the 31st July:	
Various, 65 bales skins, 10 bales empty bags, 50 bags rice, 100 bags gypsum, 25 barrels cement, 110 cases marble plates, 50 packages bricks, 40 packages sundries	

CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN

APPEL DE FONDS

Le Conseil d'Administration a l'honneur d'informer Messieurs les Actionnaires qu'il a décidé d'appeler le deuxième quart sur les actions de la Société, soit 125 francs par titre en deux versements égaux à effectuer aux dates suivantes:

Pas. 62 1/2 du 1r au 6 Septembre 1906.
Pas. 62 1/2 du 2au 8 Janvier 1907.

Tout retard dans les versements donne lieu à l'application des articles 6, 7 et 8 des Statuts. Les versements devront être faits:

Au Caire: au Siège social.
A Alexandrie: au Crédit Lyonnais, au Comptoir National d'Escompte.
A Paris: A la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, A la Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, au Crédit Lyonnais, au Comptoir National d'Escompte, A la Société Générale de Crédit Industriel et Commercial.

A Londres: Aux Agences et Succursales des Sociétés ci-dessus, à raison de Ltg. 2 1/2 par versement. 28152-10x-4

Municipalité d'Alexandrie.

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication la Canalisation et le Macadamisage de la Rue Abou Nawatiah.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 100.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voirie ou il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cachetés à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 14 Août 1906.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour la Canalisation et le Macadamisage Rue Abou-Nawatiah."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 14 Août prochain à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Le Vice-Président,
(Signé) DR. SCHIERS
Alexandrie, le 30 Juillet 1906. 28301-3-2

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de construction d'une nouvelle Aile au Palais Municipal.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 120 (cent vingt).

Le cahier des charges et plans seront mis à la disposition du public à partir de mercredi 8 courant.

Ils seront déposés au Bureau Central Technique où ils pourront être consultés par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cachetés à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité, avant le 21 courant.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation, le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention "Soumission pour la construction d'une nouvelle Aile au Palais Municipal."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale, avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 21 Août 1906 à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Le Vice-Président,
(Signé) DR. SCHIERS.
Alexandrie, le 1er Août 1906. 28306-3-1

Direction Generale des Postes

Pour des raisons de service il a été décidé que, dorénavant, en cas de transfert d'un compte de Caisse d'Epargne, d'une localité à une autre, aucun remboursement ne sera effectué par le bureau auquel le compte a été transféré, avant un délai de 15 jours, à partir de la date de l'autorisation du transfert donnée par la Direction Générale.

Alexandrie, le 4 Août 1906. 2-3211-1

General Post Office.

In future, when a Savings Bank account is transferred from one office to another, no withdrawal can be made from the new office until 15 days have elapsed since the date of authority for the transfer by the General Post Office.

Alexandrie, 4 August 1906, 18:12-1

Supplement Commercial et Financier.

DE

"L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE"

Le Supplement Commercial et Financier de "L'Egyptian Gazette" paraît chaque Samedi à midi, de façon à pouvoir être expédié par le paquebot autrichien. Il contient des revues complètes et impartiales du coton, des graines de coton, et du marché des valeurs; les dernières statistiques jusqu'à la veille de sa publication; des tableaux des fluctuations de la place et les copies des dépêches officielles envoyées à la Liverpool Cotton Association, &c etc.

L'abonnement pour une année en Egypte coûte 1 L.E. y compris les frais de poste; pour l'étranger 10 P.T. de port en sus.

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

L'Administration a l'honneur d'informer le Public qu'il sera procédé, le Mercredi, 15 Août prochain, de 10 h. du matin à midi, suivant Kaïmet-Mazad, à la vente aux enchères publique, aux Magasins Généraux de Boulac (Caire), des vieux matériaux déposés au district du Caire (voie) où l'on peut prendre connaissance de la nomenclature des dits matériaux et des conditions de la vente chaque jour de 9 h. a.m. à 1 h. p.m. sauf les vendredis et jours fériés.

Pour être admis à concourir, le soumissionnaire devra verser, au préalable, L.E. 5 (Cinq Livres Egyptiennes) à titre de dépôt provisoire. Le soumissionnaire déclaré adjudicataire devra verser cette somme jusqu'à concurrence du 10% du montant de l'offre agréée et enlever à ses frais les lots qui lui seront adjugés dans un délai de 15 jours à compter de la date de l'avis d'acceptation de son offre.

Toute offre faite ou déposée postérieurement au jour ou à l'heure ci-dessus désignés, ne sera pas prise en considération.

L'Administration ne s'engage pas à accepter les prix les plus élevés ni n'importe quelle offre. Elle se réserve le droit de diviser la vente.

Le Caire, le 1er Août 1906. 28304-2-1

AVIS

On demande pour l'Administration des Chemins de Fer Egyptiens un dessinateur architecte de premier ordre, réellement capable et pouvant fournir de bonnes références.

S'adresser par lettre à Mr. l'Ingénieur en Chef de la Voie et des Travaux au Caire.

On est disposé à payer de bons appointements pour un dessinateur possédant les capacités requises.

Le Caire, le 3 Août 1906. 28307-2-1

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de Fer et des Télégraphes de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Public qu'à partir du 5 Août courant l'horaire d'ouverture du Bureau Télégraphique de Daraw sera modifié comme suit:

de 8 h. a.m. à 1 h. p.m.
et de 3 h. p.m. à 8 h. p.m.

Le Caire, le 3 Août 1906. 28308-2-1

Sudan Government.

NOTICE.

Persons importing Egyptian Labourers to work in the Sudan are recommended to enter into a written contract with them. This contract should be explained and signed by the Labourers in presence of an official or other reliable witnesses.

28283A-30-10 906

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.
Cotons F.G.F.Br.
Dans la matinée: prix plus haut pour août talar 20 3/8 à —; plus bas pour août 20 — à —.
Graines de coton
Dans la matinée: prix plus haut pour août P.T. 69 5/40 à —; plus bas pour août 68 30/40 à —.

REMARQUES

(De midi à 1h. p.m.)
Coton.—Après être tombé à 20 talars l'août manœuvré a repris mais pour clôturer avec tendance faible.
Le novembre se maintient toujours très ferme.
Graines de coton.—Très bonne tenue et tendance à la hausse.
Vendeurs sur août manquent.
Fèves.—Marché nul.
Bourse Khédiviale, le 4 août 1906.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

CLOSING REPORTS.

	NEW YORK, August 4.
Spot Cotton	10.70
American Futures (September)	9.80
" (October)	9.94
" (January)	10.07
" (February)	10.10
Cable transfers	4.85 1/4
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
	NEW ORLEANS, August 4.
Cotton Spot	10 6/16
Futures October	9.93
" December	9.96
	LONDON, August 4.
Bar Silver (per oz. d.)	29 14/16
Private discount (3 month bills)	3 0/0
	PARIS, August 4.
Banque d'Athènes	150
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	758
Crédit Lyonnais	1154
Comptoir National d'Escompte	653
Land Bank of Egypt	218
Ottoman Bank	645
Lots Turcs	143
Change on London	25.15
Sugar White No. 3 (August)	25 1/4
Banque de Salonique	25 1/4

Telegramme Havas

BOURSE du 4 août 1906

COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

	PARIS
Rente Française 3 0/0	97 47
Dettes Egyptiennes Unifiées	106 70
Extérieur Espagnol	95 60
Russe consolidé	69 62
Actions de Suez	4502
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	758
Crédit Lyonnais	1156
Comptoir National d'Escompte	653
Banque Ottomane	645
Land Bank of Egypt	218
Banque d'Athènes	150
Banque d'Abyssinie	—
Crédit Franco-Egyptien	128
Change sur Londres	25 15
	LONDRES
Consolidés anglais	£ —
Escomptes—Paris 3; Londres 3 1/2; Berlin 4 1/2 0/0	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Prices on Tuesday, July 31, 1906.

Abyssinia Bank	9 1/2	1/2	dis.
Agricultural Bank	9 1/2	1/2	—
" Preferred	9 1/2	1/2	—
" 3 1/2 0/0 Bonds	92 1/2	93	—
Anglo-Egyptian Bank	12 1/2	13 1/4	—
Central Egypt Exploration Co.	15	16	—
Crédit Foncier d'Egypte	15	16	—
Corporation of Western Egypt	15	16	—
Daira Sugar 4 0/0 Debentures	5	—	1/4
Daira Sanieh Ordinary	16 1/4	17	—
" Deferred	96	98	—
Delta Preference	11 1/2	12	—
" Deferred	10	13	—
Delta Lands	3 1/2	3 1/2	—
Egyptian Estates	1 1/4	1 1/2	—
" Estates Deferred	9	11	—
Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd.	3/6	4/	—
Egyptian Trust & Investment	1 1/4	1 1/2	—
" Land and General Trust	1 1/2	1 1/2	—
" Options	1 1/4	1 1/2	—
Eridia	1 1/4	1	—
Fairair	1 1/4	1	—
Khedivial Mail S.S. Company	1 1/4	1 1/4	—
Land Bank of Egypt	8 1/2	8 1/2	—
Mysore Reefs	1	1	2/
New Egyptian Company	1 1/4	1 1/2	—
National Bank	25 1/4	25 1/2	—
Nile Valley	6 1/2	7 1/2	—
" Block "E"	11	11	—
North Nile Valley	1/6	2/6	—
Salt & Soda	1	1	1/2
Sudan Exploration	2 1/2	3 1/2	—
Sudan Gold	1	1 1/2	—
United African Exploration	1	1 1/2	—
Union Focnière d'Egypte	6	6 1/2	—
Egyptian Investment & Agency	1 1/2	1 1/2	—
Egyptian Markets	1 1/2	1 1/2	—
Egyptian Sudan Mines	1 1/2	1 1/2	—

PRIMES DES CONTRATS

PRIMES DES CONTRATS				
"Simple Faculte"				
Coton	Liv. Nov.	P.T. 11 1/4	à	— / —
Gr. de coton	" 3 mois	" 2 1/4	"	— / —
"Stellage"				
Coton	Liv. Nov.	P.T. 20	— / —	à 21 1/4
Gr. de coton	" 3 mois	" 4 1/4	"	— / —
"Double"				
Coton	Liv. Nov.	P.T. 6 35/40	à	— / —
Gr. de coton	" 3 mois	" 1 1/2	"	— / —

RUSSIAN CRISIS.

GENERAL STRIKE BEGUN.

MUTINY OF TROOPS.

GOVERNOR KILLED BY BOMB.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 4.
A general strike has begun. 15,000 factory hands are already idle. The railway employes here have been ordered to go on strike at midnight to night and in Moscow at noon to-morrow.

The Governor of Samara has been killed by a bomb.

Small steamers, carrying quick-firing guns on the decks, are cruising in the Neva in anticipation of labour riots.

It is understood that amongst those who were arrested at Sveaborg and Kronstadt there are some Labour members of the Duma. It is estimated that 600 persons were killed or wounded at Sveaborg. There are 1,000 missing. (Reuter)

ST. PETERSBURG, August 4.

There are now 55,000 men on strike.

The railway strike has been postponed. A mutiny of the troops has taken place at Dushlager (Transcaucasia). The troops fired a volley at their officers and killed six and wounded four of them. (Reuter)

ST. PETERSBURG, August 4.

Hundreds of factories are idle. The strikers have pillaged Sestrovsk station. Several police have been killed or wounded.

The railway employes in the neighbourhood of the city are quiet. (Havas)

ST. PETERSBURG, August 5.

Although 55,000 men are on strike here, there are indications that a general strike would be short-lived. The men are dispirited and their leaders demoralised by the energy shown by the Government, the loyalty of the troops, and the postponement of the railway strike, which was the backbone of the movement. (Reuter)

ST. PETERSBURG, August 5.

The city is quiet. Arrests continue to be made. (Havas)

GREECE AND ROUMANIA.

ANTI-GREEK DEMONSTRATION IN SOFIA.

SOFIA, August 5.
The expulsion of Greeks from Roumania continues on a large scale. Several thousand persons made an anti-Greek demonstration here and attempted to assemble before the Greek Legation, but were dispersed by troops, who fired on them and wounded several persons. (Reuter)

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

PRETORIA, August 4.
The Government intends to introduce legislation regarding the registration of Asiatics, with a view of preventing a large influx of the latter until a responsible Government has been established. (Reuter)

GOVERNMENT MAJORITY - 5.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

LONDON, August 4.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Government majority fell to five in the voting on the Trade Unions' amendment to the Trade Disputes Bill. The amendment was rejected by 127 votes to 122. The majority included the foremost members of the Opposition and twelve other Unionists. (Reuter)

EDUCATION BILL.

LONDON, August 4.
The House of Lords has voted on the second reading of the Education Bill. (Reuter)

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

LONDON, August 4.
Parliament has adjourned until 23rd October. (Reuter)

COCKERMOUTH ELECTION.

LONDON, August 4.
Cockermouth Election.—Mr. Randles, the Unionist candidate, has been elected with 4,593 votes. Mr. Guest, the Liberal candidate, had 3,903 votes and Mr. Smillie, the Labour candidate, 1,436 votes. (Reuter)

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, August 4.
Cricket.—Surrey beat Sussex by 9 wickets. West Indians beat York-shire by 262 runs. Gloucestershire beat Middlesex by 121 runs. The match between Worcestershire and Hampshire was drawn. (Reuter)

EMIGRANT STEAMER SINKS.

OVER 300 PEOPLE DROWNED.

CARTAGENA, August 5.
The Italian steamer Sirio, from Genoa, bound for South America, with 700 emigrants and a crew of 100 men on board, was wrecked and sank off Cape Palos, near here. It is estimated that 200 people were drowned. The captain committed suicide. (Reuter)

CARTAGENA, August 5.
The Italian mail steamer Sirio, with 800 emigrants on board, mostly Italian and Spanish, has sunk off Cape Palos. 385 people were drowned. The captain committed suicide. (Havas)

H.M.S. MONTAGU.

VESSEL TO BE ABANDONED.

LONDON, August 6.
It has been definitely decided to abandon the Montagu. All the fittings and valuable articles on board will be removed. (Reuter)

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

LONDON, August 4.
The "Times" urges the Government to take energetic steps in order to avert interference on the part of China with the Customs service which, it says, is a guarantee both for Chinese and foreign trade and the regular service of debt. (Reuter)

BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

BRUSSELS, August 4.
Princess Albert has given birth to a son. (Havas)

DUKE OF RUTLAND DEAD.

LONDON, August 4.
The Duke of Rutland is dead. (Reuter)

Charles Cecil John Manners, K.G., Duke of Rutland, eldest son of the late duke, was born May 16, 1815, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was honorary Colonel of the Leicestershire Militia, and Lord-Lieutenant of that county. As Marquis of Granby he was one of the members in the Conservative interest for Stamford from Aug., 1837, till July, 1852, when he was returned for North Leicestershire, which he continued to represent till he succeeded his father in the dukedom, Jan. 20, 1857. He opposed the Free Trade Measures of Sir Robert Peel in 1845-6, and it is understood that the leadership of the Conservative party in the Lower House was offered to him on the death of Lord G. Bentinck. He was appointed First Commissioner of the Office of Works with a seat in the Cabinet, and sworn a Privy Councillor in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, held the same post in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-59, and was re-appointed in Lord Derby's third administration, 1866-67. On the return of the Conservatives to office in Feb., 1874, he was appointed Postmaster-General, and he held that post until the Conservatives went out of office in April, 1880, when he was created a G.C.B. In 1885 he was returned for the new Melton Division of Leicestershire, and was Postmaster-General in Lord Salisbury's Government. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford in 1876. Previously, in 1862, the degree of LL.D. of Cambridge University was conferred on him. His Grace was a staunch defender of the rights of the Church, a supporter of the agricultural interest, and acted for many years as Chairman of the Tithe Redemption Trust. His first literary performance was "England's Trust; and other Poems," 1841. Appended to this volume are some minor pieces, headed "Memorials of other Lands," commemorative of His Grace's excursion, in company with his elder brother, then Marquis of Granby (the late Duke of Rutland) through France, Spain, Switzerland, and Italy. His other works are: "A Plea for National Holy-Days," 1843; "Notes of an Irish Tour," 1849; "Notes of a Cruise in Scotch Waters on board the Duke of Rutland's Yacht, Resolution, in 1818," Lond., 1850, a handsome folio volume embellished with sketches by John Christian Schetky. Esq.; "English Ballads and other Poems," 1850; "The Factories Bill, a Speech," 1850; "The Church of England in the Colonies," a lecture, 1851; "The Importance of Literature to Men of Business," one of a series of lectures so entitled, 1852; "Speech on the Abolition of Church Rates," 1856. In 1886 he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Lord Salisbury's second administration. He succeeded to the dukedom on the death of his brother, March 2, 1898. His Grace married first, in 1851, Catherine Louisa Georgiana, daughter of the late Colonel Marlay, C.B. (she died April 7, 1854); and secondly, in 1852, Janet, eldest daughter of Thomas Hughan, Esq.

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A MAN'S HANDBOOK OF DON'TS.

BY A FEMALE PHILOSOPHER.

The other day I ventured to offer a few suggestions for the reading, marking, and inward digestion of a woman with regard to the keeping, when won, of the love and interest of that most fickle of all animals—Man. It is a pet theory among men that woman is more inconstant and more difficult to understand than themselves. There never was a greater delusion. If a man cannot have the woman he can put in a very excellent and enjoyable time with a woman, especially if she is pretty and bright, and the woman is for the time forgotten. If a woman cannot have the man, she feels all the time she is with a man how lovely it would be if only it were someone else! Taen, as regards the relative complexity of the two sexes, my experience has taught me that given ten average women and a certain set of circumstances, nine out of the ten will act in the same way, and you can always forecast what that way will be. But given ten average men and the same set of circumstances, and they will act in ten different ways, and you cannot safely forecast one of them.

But I am wandering from my point, which is the other side of the question—namely, the retention of a woman's love and respect by a man.

This, it must be admitted from the beginning, is a far easier matter. A man has his profession or business, his sports, his friends, his club, and a thousand and one interests which inevitably claim and divide his attention and affections. A woman as a rule has one centre, one pivot to her life—her one particular man, and even if she has her club and her sports and her other outside interests, they form but a relatively small fraction of her life. And then there is the one often ignored but all-powerful factor that should never be forgotten—that man is by nature the lover of but one—at a time! But once again, as in my humble advice to woman, let me repeat that my suggestions are for the ordinary average mixture of good and bad, everyday members of mankind, not for the heartless brute, nor yet for the Galahad whom we all long, and most of us in vain, to meet.

Don't let a woman find you out in a lie.

I say advisedly, don't let her find you out, the alternative, "Don't tell her a lie," being possibly beyond the attainment of most. Many women labour under the illusion—or shall I say delusion?—that most men are little tin George Washingtons, and it is something like dragging one of her beliefs out by the roots if she discovers that her man has some of the attributes of Ananias. A woman still retains the idea that a man is a mentally stronger and finer animal than herself, and believes him to be above lies, guile, and (unless she has a husband who belongs to and constantly visits a club, and then she knows better), and littleness. It is an excellent illusion from your point of view, and it is worth a little trouble to keep up. Woman has more generosity of mind than she is often given credit for, and you will generally find it pay far better in the end to tell her the truth and appeal to that generosity, than to tell her a comfortable lie if there is the least prospect of your being found out. If a woman once proves that a man has lied to her, he is never put back on the same pinnacle again.

Don't be mean to a woman or to any one in her presence.

A woman loathes the niggard in a man as she hates a spot on her nose, even if she has to practise strict economy herself. Don't be sparing in your tips to a waiter or a cabby if she is with you. Believe me, if she has not seen the amount, she will note his reception of the same, and by his manner will guess at the generosity thereof or the reverse, and judge you accordingly. One of the unforgivable sins in a man from a woman's point of view is meanness or nearness. If you have not the money to be generous in actuality, be at least generous in thought and tell her how you would like to give her this or that. That will be sufficient for the average good-bad woman. Benson propounded one of the greatest principles of a woman's philosophy when, in "The Image in the Sand," he makes his heroine say to the man she loves: "If you sent me just a line saying, 'I saw a diamond tiara at Streeter's this morning, and wanted to give it you,' that is just the same to me as if you had given it me. Your thought has given it me. It is the thought I value; the thing itself is only a symbol of a thought." If you are generous in neither thought nor deed you will never win a woman's loving respect.

Don't make a fool of her or raise a laugh against her before another woman.

If you must make a fool of her, do it before a man and she will take it good-naturedly, even if she does not join in the laugh against herself. But if you do it before another woman, be it servant or friend, she will never forgive you.

Don't refuse to tell her you love her, even if she asks you the question ad nauseam.

You think if you have told a woman you love her that is enough—she ought to have sense enough to know when you mean it and to be content and take it on trust. But it is not enough. A woman cannot be told it too often. Tell a woman day after day, if she requires it of you, that you do love her and make her believe it, and then you can rob her, neglect her, be unfaithful to her, and she will still cling to you and fight for you—in words in polite society, or words and deed in impolite—against all the world.

Don't ever play second fiddle.

To do you justice you don't often try that post in life's orchestra. Be master always. Few

women have the honesty to admit it, but in reality they love a master, even if he has a touch of the brute in his methods. But, to be all-conquering, he should be master with the wiliness of the serpent as well as the force of the brute. If a man has sense enough to wind up his brutality with a kiss, he will keep a woman his devoted slave for ever. He may beat her—metaphorically—every day in the week, if she knows that on Sunday there will be the kiss which will pay for all.

Don't insist on seeing your wife's letters.

She may have nothing whatever in her correspondence to conceal, and, if you leave her to herself, may possibly bore you with reading them all aloud to you. But she will certainly respect you infinitely more if you leave her the same liberty with regard to her letters that you would undoubtedly exact for your own.

Don't let her think she may make friends with impunity with other men.

I do not mean be jealous on the least or no provocation, and so make your own life as well as hers a burden; but let her think, as a matter of pure policy, that you don't altogether like another man's attention, however innocent. She will be so pleased you have noticed that another man appreciates her, and so glad that you care sufficiently as to show incipient signs of jealousy, that you may do with her as you will. If you pretend, or, worse still, if you really don't mind her friendship or flirtation with another man, she will be first resentful, and then will lose all respect for you for not being sufficiently Sultan as to keep what you have got, as your own property, with all rights vested in yourself.

Last and chiefly, Don't forget the little things of life.

To a woman these usually mean more than the big. Don't forget the little attentions. Remember to ask after a headache, to bring an offering, no matter how trifling, for a birthday, to notice a new frock put on in your honour. If you but think of such a trivial attention as bringing your woman—a wife or sweetheart—a bunch of violets, if it costs but a penny, because she loves them, you will be let off many a big demand, because you are "so sweet and thoughtful," and she is sure you would give the bigger things if only you could, and since you don't it is because you can't. You men, with your—possibly—larger, wider outlook on life, have no notion what the little things, the little attentions, the little thoughts, mean to a woman. It is impossible to exaggerate their importance—they have a philosophy of their own which is well worth your study. Give your woman the little things, and you may keep all the big ones for yourself, and she will probably never notice the unequal division, and will certainly never question it.

Do this, and life will be made as pleasant and easy for you as the Fates permit, for you will win and keep the love, adoration, and respect of the woman with whom your lot is cast.

AMERICAN BEAUTY.

PRINCE'S CANDID OPINION.

After exploring the United States and studying many institutions, his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by the Maharajah, embarked at New York on Friday week on the White Star liner Celtic for England. In most respects the Prince pleased people in America mightily by expressing admiration for things seen and persons met. At the last moment, however, a rash interviewer asked him, "Now, what do you think of the American women?" expecting to receive the stereotyped answer that "they are the handsomest, tallest, best proportioned, best-dressed women in the world." Custom almost extorts some such admission, but the Maharajah, unmoved, simply replied:

"I will tell you frankly. The American woman is independent, frank, self-possessed, and yet, though I heard a great deal about her beauty, I failed to see it. Much has been written and much said regarding the wonderful beauty of your women. This beauty I did not find, though I found a pleasing, frank, independent type of womanhood."

All the papers quote the Prince's words, one with the headline "The Gaekwar is blind."

AUTOMATIC GAMBLING.

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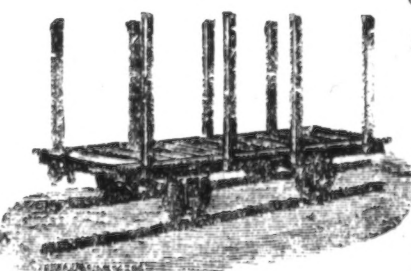
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Graines de coton	...	2/	2/3		
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Coton	...	1/3	—		
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		Fr.	10	à	—
Graines de coton (Dunkerque)	...	10	—		
(Nantes)	...	11	—		
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Alexandrie, le 2 août 1906.			

Direction Generale
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Coton	cantar	3	395
Graines de Coton	ardeb	0	605
Ble Sadi et Béhera	cantar	0	275
Ble Sadi et Béhera	ardeb	1	080
Lentilles	...	1	080
Maïs	...	0	765
Orge	...	0	630
Pois chiches	...	1	500
Petit pois	...	1	200
" concassés	...	1	400
Helbe	...	1	500
Riz (avec emb.)	...	2	300
Riz en paille	kilo	0	7
Riz brut	...	0	900
Farine No. 1 à 3 (30 okes)	...	0	560
Sucre blanc (en pain)	cantar	0	500
" (grands morceaux)	...	0	400
" (en poudre) No. 1	...	0	240
rouge (Farchout) en pains	...	0	220
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NEWCASTLE	Bothal	19/6	—		
"	Cowpen	19/6	—		
"	Hastings	19/6	—		
"	West Hartley Main	19/6	—		
SCOTCH	Merry's	19/6	—		
"	Bairds	19/6	—		
"	Dunlop	19/6	—		
"	Best Hamilton Ell	19/6	—		
YORKSHIRE	Micklefield	19/6	—		
LIVERPOOL	Best Lancashire	19/6	—		
PATENT FUEL	Anchor	25/	—		
"	Crown	25/	—		
"	Star	25/	—		
"	Attr w	25/	—		
"	Swansea Graigolo	25/	—		
"	Swansea	25/	—		
NEWCASTLE	Foundry Coke	40/	—		
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